

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
 PROPRIETOR.
 JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,
 MANAGER.
 BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
 All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches
 must be addressed New York Herald.
 Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
 Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII. No. 185
 AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome
 street.—The Child Star.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

WARRICK'S NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-
 site New York Hotel, near Folsom.—The Child Star.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth
 avenue.—The Child Star.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Broadway.—The Child Star.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway.
 street.—The Child Star.

Virginia City that a grand council of hostile Indians in
 Montana was to be held at Power river, when twenty-
 five thousand of them would be ready to undertake the
 small job of exterminating the whites.
 President Johnson attended the commencement exer-
 cises at Georgetown College yesterday, and made a
 speech of considerable length to the scholars.
 The North German Lloyd steamship New York, Cap-
 tain F. Meyer, will sail from the Bremen pier, Hoboken,
 at noon to-day (Thursday), for Bremen via Southampton.
 The mails for the United Kingdom and the Conti-
 nent will close at the Post office at ten o'clock A. M.
 The Mayor of Richmond recommends a demonstration
 on the 4th, to show Congress that her people are loyal.
 Registration under the option régime has been com-
 menced in Savannah, and all who take the oath are
 allowed to register.
 A brilliant meteor was visible at St. Louis on Tuesday
 night.
 The stock market, including governments, was strong
 yesterday. Gold closed at 139 3/4.

Mexico and Maximilian.
 We have at length an official confirmation of
 the death of Maximilian, who was undoubtedly
 shot on the 19th of June. With Maximilian
 were shot Miramon and Mejia, the former a
 soldier of fortune, who within the past year,
 offered his services to the republic and had
 them refused, and a leader whose desperate
 acts of wholesale plunder and throat cutting
 did much to give argument to Europe for in-
 tervention in Mexican affairs. Thomas Mejia
 was a Querétaro Indian, firm and consistent in
 his support of the retrograde element of his
 country. A bold and desperate enemy of
 liberal ideas, he might have thrown himself
 into the Querétaro sierra, as he has before
 done, and waged a long and exhaustive warfare
 against the republic, after the style of the
 Indian Lozada in Western Jalisco. The Mexi-
 cans, in riding themselves of Miramon and
 Mejia, have thus disposed of two of the worst
 revolutionary firebrands in their country.
 There is now, salient among the few remaining,
 the "diger" Marquez; and probably General
 Diaz, who captured the city of Mexico on the
 20th of last month, will dispose of him in ac-
 cordance with his former crimes and present
 treason to his country.

In calmly considering the fate of Maximilian
 we desire to do justice to all sides of the ques-
 tion. Personally, the Austrian Archduke had
 many and noble qualities to recommend him.
 He was a bright and educated gentleman,
 with all those accomplishments due to a
 schooling in the most aristocratic court of
 Europe. We are speaking of him as a man
 and as we would speak of any man of any
 nationality; and in thus treating of him we
 shall do more honor to European royalty than
 by considering any merits of family, which
 have but light weight in our young republic.
 With all the brain polish that he may have
 possessed he still saw the Mexican question
 through a narrow and selfish eye, and falling, in com-
 mon with other European leaders, to take into
 consideration the progress of republic-
 can ideas upon this continent, even in the
 poorest nationality to be found here, he made
 the great mistake of picking up a doomed and virtually lost
 cause in Mexico, and endeavored to relapse,
 in the face of the progress of the nineteenth
 century, the obsolete ideas of the sixteenth,
 which, more than to any other civilized power,
 cling to the House of Austria. Had Maximilian,
 when he landed in Mexico, thrown himself
 entirely into the hands of the liberal party, and
 at the head of forty thousand French troops
 proclaimed himself President, not Emperor—
 for that title will kill any man in Spanish Amer-
 ica—he might have crystallized about him all
 the progressive elements of the country. As
 it was, by the most outrageous election, forced
 by Marshal Bazaine, at which nine-tenths of the
 votes were obtained at the point of the bayonet,
 he virtually took up the cause of ancient against
 modern ideas, and naturally failed. That the
 attack against the republicanism of Mexico was
 also an onslaught against the progressive ideas
 of all the republics of the continent
 is universally conceded; and in showing our
 opposition to it as a nation we were not so
 much lending our moral support to Mexico as
 we were defending ourselves against the march
 of royalty which boldly threatened us from the
 southwest.

The great and most telling point against
 Maximilian, in his military trial, was his famous
 decree of October 3, 1865. This decree held
 within itself such atrocities that even the acts
 of Haynau, in Hungary, by order of Maxi-
 milian's brother, Francis Joseph, are merciful,
 in comparison to what resulted in Mexico from
 its promulgation. We reproduce it for con-
 sideration, together with the protest of our gov-
 ernment to France and the insulting reply we
 received from the French Minister. In the pre-
 liminary proclamation of Maximilian to the
 Mexicans he stated that President Juarez had
 fled the soil of Mexico. This was a gross mis-
 statement; for during the intervention Juarez
 had not left Mexican soil, not even to accept
 an invitation to dinner, extended to him by
 the United States officers while he was at El
 Paso del Norte. In the second paragraph he
 stated that "the honorable men had assembled
 under his banner," the empire. We ask what
 is the history of the "honorable" leaders, such
 as Marquez, Miramon and the one who betrayed
 the Archduke at Querétaro? "Clemency will
 cease now," said the preamble, "for it will only
 profit the mob, who burn villages, rob and
 murder peaceful citizens." &c. Yet, after this,
 sixteen populous villages were laid in ruins by
 the imperialists in Coahuila, and their inhabi-
 tants driven to the mountains. In Article 1 of
 the famous decree Maximilian declared death
 to any Mexican who dared to proclaim any
 political principles or defend his country in
 any organization, even if it numbered one hun-
 dred thousand men—death within twenty-four
 hours following the sentence. Article 2 gives
 even a corporal right to try and shoot any
 Mexican general for offences under the decree.
 Article 13 prevented any demand for pardon.
 Throughout the document there is a barbaric
 evidence that is strangely incompatible with the
 civilization of the age, and its effective opera-
 tion could not fail to exasperate the Mexican
 people to any deed of retaliation.

Under this decree, only ten days subse-
 quent, there were executed in Michoacan two
 liberal generals, four colonels, five lieutenant
 colonels, eight commandants and many subor-
 dinate officers. It drew out a protest on the
 part of Mr. Seward, through Mr. Bigelow, to the
 French government. The answer, as will be
 seen elsewhere, was an insult, which our Sec-
 retary of State generously swallowed. Said
 Drouin de Lhuys, in answer, "We are not re-
 sponsible for Maximilian or his government."
 "You have the same remedies there
 that we had." It was this decree, and the
 innumerable barbarities committed under it,

that drove the Mexican people to desperation.
 Another argument held against Maximilian by
 the Mexican government has been that when
 the French left Mexico he had no reason to
 spill the blood of the Mexicans in upholding a
 hopeless cause—after the departure of Bazaine.
 The whole blame of the shooting of the Arch-
 duke lies with the Mexican republic than
 with our own tame policy with reference to
 that country. Our honor has been sadly tar-
 nished by the incapacity of our State Depart-
 ment and the failure to grasp the Mexican prob-
 lem and solve it at the close of our rebellion.
 When General Grant gathered twenty-five
 thousand men on the Rio Grande to march into
 Mexico, and finish with the Mexican half of our
 war, the expedition should not have been
 crushed by the evil hand of Mr. Seward, but
 rather urged on in the bold, soldier-like spirit,
 that animates our people. Again, had we
 placed a United States Minister by the side of
 the liberal government it would have been a
 practical avowal of our principles, and in all
 their acts our influence would have been felt.
 The lack of straightforward, manly action on
 the part of the United States, has sunk us much
 in the estimation of the world. But the
 damage is done; it is too late to repair it;
 Maximilian is shot, and a bold warning is given
 to Europe not to make the American continent
 the scene of royal filibustering efforts. We
 lament that death was considered necessary to
 preserve order, as is stated by Juarez to the
 Prussian Minister. We give credit to the
 chivalric, high-toned spirit of Maximilian; and
 as Americans we would have received him,
 had he lived, as a man who drew upon all our
 sympathies as a nation; but tried by the stern
 laws of impartial justice, it will be said that
 he dealt heavy blows at the republicanism of
 our continent, and met the fate that might be
 expected in an attempt to foist a government
 upon any part of its territory contrary to
 the wish of its people. The result of the
 mad scheme will be an immense influence
 brought to bear upon the United States to
 interfere in Mexican affairs, and from the pre-
 sent shadows upon the horizon we shall not be
 surprised at any moment to hear that our troops
 are hurrying towards the Rio Grande.

Fourth of July, 1867.
 The weather is propitious for this ninety-
 first anniversary of our national independence.
 The day we celebrate returns, on the whole,
 under favorable auspices. Notwithstanding
 recent rains the crops throughout the country
 promise to be the finest ever known. The
 prospects for hay, grain, tobacco and cotton are
 particularly cheering. Cotton, indeed, may
 never again be hailed as king; but the pre-
 diction of a Mississippi Senator to John Bright,
 that in spite of temporary disorganization of
 labor at the South the production of cotton
 will be doubled in ten years after emancipa-
 tion, and will be forwarded to the consumers
 of the world at a much less price than they
 have had it for many years, will soon begin to
 be justified.

The presence of Congress at the national
 capital, to inquire into Presidential interrup-
 tions of the work of reconstruction, en-
 courages us to hope that the session will result
 in so clear a bill as shall leave no excuse or
 loophole for evading or resisting the will of
 the people as expressed in the law framed and
 established by their representatives.

Our foreign relations need only a little more
 active life and efficiency in the State Depart-
 ment to put the United States government in
 that position to which its real strength and im-
 portance entitle it as one of the great Powers
 of the earth.

The voluntary celebration of the Fourth of
 July will be mainly confined to the States ac-
 tually represented in Congress. But, also, it
 will not fail to be duly observed in the ten
 States of the five military districts of the South.
 The military authorities, the loyal leaguers and
 the vast multitude of freedmen, will honor the
 day which the founders of the American repub-
 lic rendered forever memorable, not merely by
 a declaration of independence of Great Britain,
 but by a declaration of equal human rights,
 the equal rights of all to life, liberty and the
 pursuit of happiness.

Let us hope that the political year on which
 we enter to-day may herald the advent of an
 era of reconciliation, of prosperity, peace and
 good will. The time surely comes when,
 from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic
 to the Pacific, all American citizens shall heartily
 unite in celebrating the anniversary of our na-
 tional independence. Then may we confidently
 expect to transmit to posterity unimpaired our
 precious heritage of law, liberty, union and
 social order.

A recent historian says:—"With such resist-
 less energy and such rapidity does the repub-
 lican march to imperial power that social changes
 take place among us in a manner unexampled
 in the more stationary populations of Europe.
 There, public calamities are long remembered
 and ancient estrangements are nourished for
 centuries. Here, perhaps in little more than a
 single generation, our agony will have been
 forgotten in the busy industry of a hundred
 millions of people, animated by new intentions,
 developing wealth and power on an unparal-
 leled scale, and looking, as Americans always
 do look, only to the future, not to the past."

Sal on, O ship of State!
 Sail on, O Union, strong and great!

Escobedo—The Mexican Standard of Civilization.

Escobedo says:—"I have made terror the
 order of the day everywhere. I have imposed
 large contributions on the rich and confiscated
 their property and their all. When I could
 not do it in person my delegates have strictly
 complied with my orders. I hope before
 closing my military career to see split the
 blood of every foreigner that resides in my
 country." Such are the fine sentiments of the
 man who in the fall of the imperial leaders
 seems to have become the foremost military
 man of the Mexican nation. He is evidently
 a representative man. He has the love of safe
 brutality that characterizes the debased
 Spaniard, and the hatred of order peculiar to
 the demoralized Indian. He has "made terror
 the order of the day." Having a coward's per-
 ception of the miseries of fear, he inflicts fear
 upon all as the cruellest torment he can
 imagine. He does this "everywhere." It is,
 perhaps, his way of protecting the Mexican
 masses from foreign tyranny. His confiscation
 of all property within his reach is another
 evidence of his sympathy with the sufferings
 of his people—unless, indeed, these confiscations
 are to be considered as in some way
 associated with his longing for the "blood of

every foreigner that resides in the country."
 It may be that all the rich men are foreigners,
 and thus the throat cutting is part of the
 plundering. There is at least one satisfaction
 in contemplating these horrible utterances
 flowing from the fact that this man also is
 sure to go down in the current to which he gives
 impulse. He will be one of the victims of the
 carnage he encourages. Maximilian's life was
 clamored for by factions that the government
 could not resist, and all the factions will
 clamor in their turn. These barbarians have
 in their blindness only started the wheel on
 which they will be broken. They have made
 it highly probable also that the Council of
 Notables which named Maximilian Emperor
 perhaps really did represent all the orderly
 elements of the country, and was to that
 butcher-ridden land the last attempt at self-
 preservation. It will be a bitter reflection to
 the American people that they ever compelled
 the retirement of the foreign enemies of
 Mexican freedom without taking some very
 positive security for the good conduct of these
 ruffianly elements of her population.

The Extra Session of Congress.
 Congress met yesterday, pursuant to adjourn-
 ment, with a quorum in both houses. The
 extra session is, therefore, fairly inaugurated,
 and the indications are that its action will be
 prompt, brief and decisive. Some disposition
 was manifested to enter into general business
 and to risk a prolonged session; but the proba-
 bility is that the majority will put down all
 such attempts, and will confine the business of
 the session to the passage of an additional or
 explanatory reconstruction bill, which will
 render the intention of the former law, with
 reference to the qualification of voters and the
 powers of the military commanders, distinct
 and unmistakable; and an adjournment will
 doubtless take place as soon as this object
 is accomplished. There is a desire on the
 part of some members to press the impeach-
 ment of the President, but the prospect of its
 gratification does not seem very promising.

European View of the Mexican Tragedy.

The news of the death of Maximilian in Mex-
 ico was received and published in Paris yester-
 day. We are specially informed by the Atlan-
 tic cable that Napoleon immediately ordered
 the French Court in mourning. A grand mili-
 tary review, which was to have taken place to-
 day, with the imperial files in honor of the
 Sultan of Turkey were, countermanded.
 The preparations made by the Americans, at
 very great expense, for a fine celebration of
 the Fourth of July in the Pré-Catalan, Bois
 de Boulogne, were at once suspended, and the
 matter brought to a final close on the announce-
 ment of the confirmation of the sad intelli-
 gence.

There are many points of view from which
 this Mexican tragedy may be looked at. Not
 the least important are the attitude in which it
 presents the government of the United States
 and the light in which that attitude will be
 contemplated by the various governments of
 Europe. We do not hesitate to say that if
 Maximilian has been shot—and we have no
 reason to doubt that he has been—it will
 always be possible to affirm that there was one
 government which might have saved his life,
 which ought to have saved his life, but which did
 not. The government here indicated is the gov-
 ernment of the United States. There can be no
 doubt that this is the light in which our govern-
 ment is now seen by every nationality in
 Europe. The opprobrium which attaches to
 Juarez and the barbarians who have acted
 with him will be shared by the government of
 the United States. The judgment thus pro-
 nounced may seem severe, but it is just. It
 was in our power to save Maximilian; we were
 bound by every principle of honor and dignity
 to save him; but we have failed to do so. We
 have been guilty, and the charge lies at our
 door.

Can we blame Europe—can we blame the
 civilized world for so thinking and speaking
 of us? Reasonably we cannot. The United
 States were powerful enough when they
 espoused the cause of Mexican liberalism
 to compel Napoleon to withdraw his troops
 from the Western continent. The United States
 were powerful enough, all the world knows,
 to save the life of Maximilian, had they chosen to
 interpose with equal vigor and determination.
 If Maximilian has been shot it is because the
 vigor and determination which were successful
 in the former instance have been wanting in
 this. On whom, then, does the blame chiefly
 lie? It would be absurd to blame the
 American people; for their sympathies
 have been with the unfortunate Prince since
 the moment his life has seemed in danger. It
 would be scarcely less absurd to blame the
 whole American government. The blame, in
 fact, rests with one man, and that man is Sec-
 retary Seward. It is to him—to him chiefly,
 to him alone—we owe it that this great republic
 has been snubbed, as she never was snubbed
 before, by a party of cutthroat banditti. Him
 and him only have we to thank for it, if at the
 present moment, in Europe and wherever hu-
 mane and intelligent men do congregate, our
 miserable policy is spoken of with loathing
 and disgust. A Prussian and a British Minister
 could find their way to Juarez. Struck at
 an American Minister could not! Looked at
 from a European point of view, matters are
 now stand as bad enough. They will not cer-
 tainly be presented in a more attractive light
 if it turn out that Secretary Seward has actually
 been a consenting party to this bloody busi-
 ness. It will be well if he can satisfactorily
 account for the course he has followed. Mean-
 while, the American public have a right to de-
 mand explanations.

The Brainerd Bradley.

Bradley, the counsel for Surratt, disgraced
 himself and seriously damaged his client on
 Tuesday last by making a personal attack upon
 Judge Fisher in the court room after he had
 left the bench. Judge Fisher is an invalid
 and very feeble, and he was threatened with
 violence by Bradley, and had to be locked into
 a room by his friends to avoid an assault upon
 him by the pugilistic counsel and his son.
 The affair seems to have been unaccountably
 passed over by the court, but it was unques-
 tionably a gross breach of privilege, and the
 lawyer who was guilty of the outrage ought to
 be expelled from the bar.

THE PROPRIETORS OF BUTCHERY.—The Mexican
 mule driver, Escobedo, evinced his sense of the
 proprieties in his recent military butcheries.
 He ordered Maximilian to be shot in front,
 facing his executioners, but he had his own
 countrymen turned round and shot in the back.

Where Was the United States Minister?
 Our interest in Mexico makes a singular ap-
 pearance in the light of recent events. We
 utter in the interest of republican institutions,
 our protest against the empire; and it falls; yet
 with all this interest we are without a minister
 in the Mexican republic to express our wishes
 as to a very important event. England and Prussia
 had ministers to protest in many terms
 against a great outrage, and the United States
 had none. Our voice, the only one entitled to
 be heard by Mexico, was the only one not raised
 against her barbarity, for Mr. Seward's diplo-
 matic whisper evidently never reached the ears
 of the Mexican authorities. As to Mr. Otter-
 burg, said to have been recently made American
 Minister, it is not known where he was; but he
 was, perhaps, away on an expedition to buy
 up the old clothes of the Mexican army.

Is It a Job?
 We are in receipt of some inquiries in re-
 lation to the cost of the buildings on Ward's
 Island, which seem to imply that the Commis-
 sioners of Emigration have expended a large
 amount of money—some half a million
 dollars—on those buildings in a very indis-
 creet manner, and without advertising for
 proposals for the work they have had done. How
 is this? The Commissioners of Emigration
 receive a vast revenue every year out of the
 emigrant tax and from other sources, and
 there should be some responsibility and
 accountability for its expenditure. Do they
 give out jobs on which half a million of
 money is expended without inviting competi-
 tion? Will some one who is in the secrets
 of the Commission give the public some
 information on the subject?

What is His Name?—The city papers yester-
 day made sad havoc with the name of the
 Baron de Magnus, the Prussian Minister in
 Mexico. One journal had it Moque, another
 Maque, and a third Mogus. It would have
 puzzled the Baron, if he had been in the city,
 to recognize his own signature.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The Southern American Colonists in a Poor
 Condition.**
 London, July 3, 1867.
 Late news from Brazil, in speaking of the United
 States colonists there, says that they are suffering the
 greatest destitution, and bitterly regret their journey to
 that country.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.
 Commencement Exercises at Georgetown
 College—President Johnson and His Daughter,
 Mrs. Patterson, Present—Speech of the
 President to the Scholars.
 Washington, July 3, 1867.
 11:30 o'clock P. M.

The annual commencement at Georgetown College
 occurred to-day, and the interest of the occasion
 was heightened by the attendance of President Johnson
 and Mrs. Patterson, his daughter, who were warmly re-
 ceived by Father Maguire, head of the college, by the students
 and by the audience. At the distribution of premiums
 President Johnson handed the prizes to the scholars,
 and on the termination of this interesting scene,
 Father Maguire made a short address, thanking the
 President for his gracious attendance. He said there
 was a little incident which he would relate which proba-
 bly went a good way to show the goodness of heart of
 the President who had visited the seminary twice and
 the speaker's boys but once. He said the President
 yesterday crowning the young ladies, and if he
 (the President) had failed to come here to-day the boys
 (the speaker's) would have been angry and not have
 run for the Presidency again. (Laughter.) The speaker
 alluded to the necessities of a thorough education and
 the oversight in parents who only partially educated
 their sons. He spoke of the influence of every mother
 over her boy in her early religious teachings, and con-
 tinued for some time with much effect.

President Johnson in response to an address by the
 young man who graduated, as well as the other students
 of the college—
 After what has been so eloquently and comprehen-
 sively said by your worthy President, I doubt, even
 were I capable, if it would be advisable to me to say
 anything further, and in fact at such a time, not having
 been in early life out of the influence of the mother
 and by the audience. At the distribution of premiums
 President Johnson handed the prizes to the scholars,
 and on the termination of this interesting scene,
 Father Maguire made a short address, thanking the